

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1908.

From June 1st the price of The Times-Dispatch, delivered by carrier within the corporate limits of Richmond and Manchester, is 12 cents per week, or 50 cents per calendar month.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

THE LAW HAS BEEN VINDICATED.

The Richmond authorities have received high praise in various parts of the country for the manner in which the situation here has been handled since rioting began. As soon as the authorities satisfied themselves that they were not able to control the lawless element they asked for troops, and as soon as the Governor was requested to send troops he ordered out a whole regiment.

There was, of course, no interference in the strike. The Passenger and Power Company and the strikers were left to settle their differences between themselves, and no pressure of government was brought to bear upon either side. But the authorities insisted that the property of the Passenger and Power Company should be protected, that the men whom it had employed to operate its cars should be protected, and that no sort of disorder would be tolerated. The city quieted down almost immediately, and although the strikers have refused to return to work, and although many people are refusing to patronize the cars, the cars are being run with the new men without interference, and the city has returned to its normal condition of peace and good order.

Now comes Judge Samuel B. Witt, of the Hastings Court, with a ringing charge to the grand jury against riot and the boycott. Judge Witt says that the recent occurrences in the city have been disgraceful to the last degree, and that we are brought squarely face to face with the question, "Shall the lawbreakers and law defiers control our city, or shall it be governed by the laws of the land?" He gives warning that there are no accessories in riots but that all are principals. "When a man sees others engaged in acts of violence, joins in and assists them," says he, "he is as much amenable as if he had originally assembled for the purpose, and whoever encourages or procures, or takes part in a riot, either by words, gesture, incendiary speeches, exhibition of firearms, or in conduct of any kind whatsoever tending to countenance or assist the rioters is guilty. Thus if murder is committed by one, all are guilty of murder. If a dwelling house is injured or serious injury is done to the person of another, all are liable to condemnation in the penitentiary."

In speaking of the boycott he says that the law as laid down by the Court of Appeals is in effect that every attempt by force, threat or intimidation to deter or control an employer in the determination of what persons he will employ, what wages he will pay, or what rules of business he will adopt, is an unlawful act, and all combinations for such purposes are unlawful, and the parties thereto are liable to criminal prosecution. "In short," he adds, "every combination of individuals made for the purpose of wanton or unprovoked interference with the business of another person is unlawful and will be punished and restrained by the criminal law as being ruinous of the business of the community and destructive of the peace and good order of society. It is enough if the persons combine together to injure the business of another. No overt act is necessary to be committed. The combination for the unlawful purpose is the crime."

Richmond is fortunate to have such a fearless judge, a judge who knows the law, who knows his duty and who has the courage to discharge it. He has given fair warning to all persons who would engage in riot or who would resort to the boycott as a means of carrying their purpose.

All law-abiding citizens in the community are proud of the State and city authorities for the courageous stand they have taken in behalf of law and order, and proud of this noble and courageous charge of Judge Witt. There have been disgraceful scenes in Richmond scenes which have amazed and humiliated all good and patriotic citizens, but there are lawless men in every community and it is gratifying and encouraging and reassuring to know that the officers of the law have asserted themselves and vindicated the law, and that they are upheld and sustained by the overwhelming sentiment of the Richmond public. We doubt if so serious a situation has been handled as well in any other city in the Union.

THE COST OF STRIKES.

The World's Work says that the strikes and lock-outs that hindered industry in June were more numerous than they have ever been before, and taken altogether, they were more serious than strikes have been before, except such great strikes as the coal strike of last winter and the few railroad and iron mill strikes that all will easily recall. "The sum total of the interruption of work," it proceeds, "is an enormous loss. Is it a loss, too, that is greater than the public knows, because it is widely scattered, and is for that reason incalculable. It is a loss of wages, a loss of income, a loss of trade, a general discouragement to many forms of industry. Such strikes are all hurtful. So far from any good results see the possible consequences—losses of savings, an increasing hesitation of capital, in some cases a definite curtailment of trade and an increase of prices. All these forces work gradually, but they work steadily to one result—hard times. A check on even the greatest prosperity must come at last if industry continues to suffer hindrance and disturbance."

This is not an exaggerated statement, as people in Richmond are well prepared to believe. We have all seen what a terrible hindrance to business the street car strike is. If the strike affected the street car line only the community would not feel it so much. But it affects every line of business, and it affects public sentiment. With the people stirred up they have been for some time past they are not in the mood for business. They feel gloomy, and the most enterprising men are disposed to hold back until a settlement is in sight.

A well known builder of Richmond said in our presence the other day that he had practically stopped his building operations and would not build more houses for the present because he did not know how far-reaching the evil influence of the strike would be.

We do not mean to lecture the strikers. If they were not satisfied with their wages they were not under obligation to keep at work simply to save the community from disturbance. But the statements made by the World's Work and the plain facts of the situation in Richmond are enough to bring all wage-earners to reflection. Mr. William J. Bryan used to speak of the wage-earners of the country as business men, and so they are. They are business men, and they are as much interested as any other class of business men in seeing prosperity continued. They must protect their own interests, and we don't blame them for doing so, but if the workmen so disturb business as to put a check to prosperity and bring on a period of hard times they are certainly working against their interests, and they will suffer when the country suffers.

The street car strike is costing Mr. Gould a round sum of money. But it is costing the strikers and the community much more. It is also costing the tax payers enough money to run many public schools for many months. In our opinion it is going to cost many of their strikers their positions. Every time the company puts on a new man permanently it means one position less to be filled, and as many such men are being employed fewer and fewer places are left for the strikers. The company insists that it will not yield and Mr. Gould has a long purse. The strikers may continue to hamper him in the operation of his cars and may continue to make him spend money freely, but if Mr. Gould has determined to fight it out, what good are the strikers doing for themselves in prolonging the struggle? Are they not hurting themselves more than they are hurting him? Are they making or losing friends by keeping up the fight? Are they making friends of the tax payers? Are they making friends of the merchants whose business is suffering? Are they making friends of those whom they are forcing to walk? They may think so, but they are mistaken. Men and women do not love to make sacrifices, and the strikers know full well that many people are walking not through real sympathy, but from intimidation, and men do not love to be compelled, no matter what they say.

We are not giving advice, but we have stated some plain facts, which the strikers will do well to consider.

THE COST OF LIVING.

During the past eleven months the gross earnings of the Southern Railway Company showed an increase of \$4,000,000 while the net earnings showed an increase of only \$286,213. For the month of May the gross earnings increased \$269,538, while the net earnings increased only \$50,371. For the same month the Pennsylvania Railroad showed an immense increase in the gross earnings, but very little increase in the net earnings.

This means that the operating expenses of the railroads have increased as the earnings have increased. The increase in operating expenses is due to the increased cost of materials and higher wages. There has been much complaint of late about the increased cost of living, and some people say that they are worse off when times are prosperous than when times are hard, because it costs them so much more to live in prosperous times. But it cannot be otherwise. In times of prosperity there is a brisk demand for everything and with a brisk demand prices necessarily go up. It would be an ideal situation to have wages at the high point, and the price of commodities at the low point, but such a situation would be contradictory and is an impossibility. "You can't eat your cake and have it," says the old adage.

STAND BY THE BOYS.

The Staunton News agrees with The Times-Dispatch that it would be unkind, not to say unpatriotic, for any employer to discharge an employee because such employee has been called to Richmond to do military service. Our contemporary reminds the business men of Staunton and other communities that the time may come when they will be in need of military protection. It is a timely reminder. There is no knowing when lawlessness will break out in any community of the State, and when the civil authorities are unable to cope with the mob it is essential to have troops. The troops do not come necessarily to shoot and kill, but to preserve order, and their presence is usually all that is needed to keep the

rioters in subjection. As a matter of self-interest it is sensible for business men in all parts of the State to encourage the military organizations, and a business man is very short-sighted when he pursues a course which tends to deter young men from joining the military companies.

The boys have done their duty, in spite of the fact that many of them are in sympathy with the strikers. They deserve all praise and every consideration.

ONLY A BUBBLE.

In referring to some remarks of ours concerning the collapse of the Hampton Roads Shipbuilding Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, the Norfolk Ledger says:

"We are satisfied that everybody hereabouts regrets the failure of the Trigg Company and would be gratified to see the company reorganized and continue its career of usefulness. That was a legitimate venture, in which much Virginia capital was invested, and while we think a better location for it might have been chosen, it was doing an excellent work for Richmond and the State."

"About all that the public ever knew of the Norfolk-Hampton Roads Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company was that a prospectus was issued and an attempt made to get the public interested in the purchase of lots at prices ranging from \$200 to \$450 per lot, before any satisfactory evidence was furnished that the ship yard would materialize."

It would appear from this that we did not understand the fact. We thought that this was a sure-enough shipbuilding company. It had been extensively advertised as such, but as the Norfolk Ledger and the Newport News Press now give assurance that the company was organized to sell lots, and not to build ships, we let the incident close without further remark.

THE MISSISSIPPI-PRIMA Y.

As heretofore stated in this paper, the next Senator from Mississippi is to be nominated by a State Democratic primary election, the voters to vote directly for the candidates offering. The rivals for this honor are Senator Money and Governor Longino.

Mississippi has a State primary election law which provides that each political party shall defray all the expenses incident to its primary elections, and no such cost shall be a charge either upon the State or county, or city treasury.

The cost of printing ballots and transmitting them to the polling places, and providing ballot boxes and erecting booths must be fairly apportioned among the county executive committees among all the candidates voted for in such primaries. State, county and district candidates bearing their pro rata share.

These expenses are the only ones chargeable against candidates. No candidate for a State or a district office can be assessed more than is assessed upon the candidates for county offices.

By another section of the act of assembly it is provided that the nominations for United States Senator shall be made under the same regulations governing the nomination of State officers.

The county committees have no uniform scale of assessment. The assessments vary from year to year, but we are informed that this year they range from twenty-five cents per capita of candidates to \$5. It seems that in Mississippi all the elections are thrown together, hence the number of candidates is very large and consequently the assessments necessary to be made upon each in comparatively small.

The Hartford Courant enters its protest against Connecticut being called "the Nutmeg State." It characterizes it as a false and slanderous appellation, and declares that the people of that State never did make wooden nutmegs, and that if they had made them the southern people would never have been fools enough to buy them.

The Courant thinks it particularly hard that so many citizens of Connecticut should "participate in keeping up this characterization."

Its judgment is that the legend never had any basis in truth. How it originated it cannot say, but probably "the humor that was inherent in the invented deception is what has kept it alive all this time."

We've always regarded it as a joke upon the Connecticut people; but a joke illustrative of their exceeding "smartness" in trade. At one time, we remember, it was also said that they made and sold wooden hams also. One of these hams (or a counterfeit) for a number of years was nailed to the door-frame of the grocery store of that fine old Virginia merchant, Felix Matthews, on upper Broad Street.

It is said by some of the Washington correspondents that the health of Postmaster-General Payne has suffered greatly from the strain he has been under on account of the scandal in his department. He would gladly relinquish office, but finds himself so circumstanced that he cannot do so without laying himself open to the suspicion that he is retreating under fire.

It is stated that the President is not pleased with the free giving out of scandal news at the department, and the consequence is that Mr. Payne has taken a new tack. Now no one in the department but himself is authorized to give out news, upon penalty of dismissal from place. And yet new stories of frauds discovered are published every day.

Mr. Payne seems to be "catching it all around," and to be without present prospect of relief.

It is doubtful if this country produced a soldier during the nineteenth century who was the equal of the gifted Confederate commander. In a war that produced heroes by the hundred, and a general the greatest. It was his genius that kept the Confederacy alive, and enabled it to resist for more than four bloody years the government, with all its vast power and resources.

So says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin in an account it gives of the day's battle of Gettysburg. Pretty neat compliment to come from a northern paper; but we observe, that the northern press is becoming more and more liberal in recognition of the southern soldier, and it is seldom they have anything but nice things to say of Lee.

The Petersburg Index-Appel has entered upon its thirty-ninth year, and celebrated its birthday anniversary on the fourth day of July. If we had known

it in time we should have exploded some fireworks in honor of the event. The Index-Appel has had a great deal to do with promoting the spirit of independence in Virginia, and deserves consideration at the hands of all liberty-loving Americans.

The example of the Mexican couple who fought a duel to save the divorce court trouble is commended to those people over in North Carolina who have been mentioned in Judge Neale's statistics.

The South will try and stand the "disgrace" of not being represented in Congress, at least long enough to see what Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, is going to do about it.

Up to the hour of going to press, Russia has not sailed from Manchuria and the British-Japanese ultimatum has not been recalled.

"Emperor William found many things to command on board the Kearsarge," says a cable dispatch. Yes, the ship carries Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati brands and a few foreign brews.

There have been 1483 lynchings in the United States in the last ten years. Soon the debating societies will have to answer the question: "Does lynching prevent crime?"

They do say that the Hanover water-melons are just humping, and will soon be ready for "humping."

What some of the weekly papers in Virginia don't know about handling a street car strike would fill a world full of books. What they think they do know would fill two worlds full.

Indiana is becoming famous for race riots. A savage one is now on in that State. We are sorry for the poor Indiana negroes.

There are said to be no mosquitoes in China, which proves that the little pests have been noses as well as bills.

After all, perhaps Macken was only trying to prove that the Postoffice Department is "self"-supporting.

The Petersburg Index-Appel and Dr. Starr are agreed that calling off time in the history of the strike has arrived.

The glorious Fourth didn't shake up old Virginia to any alarming extent.

Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Emporia Messenger has come to this conclusion:

If the two races cannot live together in peace, then separation should take place. If separated both could attain their highest development, and it is more than probable that the separation would be voluntary. The negroes have been left entirely to themselves in a great measure to recognize the need of it.

To the above the Newport News Press correctly says:

Experience seems to belie the statement of our esteemed contemporary. For where the negroes have been left entirely to themselves the tendency has been toward savagery rather than higher development.

The Rockingham Register makes this point:

It may be taking the wire edge off sentiment a little, but it is none the less true that some of the folks who have been celebrating the valor of their ancestors at Valley Forge and Bunker Hill would be ashamed to walk down street in daytime with the old chips if the latter could resist earth in propria persona.

The Gordonsville Gazette, which is something of a reformer, says:

The Times-Dispatch of recent date reproduces our editorial paragraph: "Smash the Machines." Yes, brother, it will be a good day for this old Commonwealth when everything in the nature of a political machine, from the Capital down to every precinct within our borders, is smashed into smithereens.

The Pineville Herald scores a point thus:

The "Virginian" that is said to have led the Delaware mob of 6,000 which burned a negro at the stake, has been caught and jailed. His name is Arthur Colwell, of Hartford City, Ind. The North has as many good leaders in business of that kind as the South, and they are rapidly coming to the front.

DAILY FASHION HINTS.

GIRL'S FROCK.

In the library hung a small full-length drawing of George Washington in color. Betty's grandmother, and this she carried to her own room and studied long and ardently, until sometimes the man himself seemed to stand before her, in spite of the fact that Miss Melhac had not distinguished talent and M. Melhac's features might have been anybody's. It was to be seen, however, that he was smiling.

Miss Betty had an impression that her grandmother's art of portraiture would have been more successful with the profile than the face. "I never saw a face," she thought, "that was not clearly indicated that the hair of M. Melhac was very yellow, and his short, huge-lapelled waistcoat white, striped with scarlet. An enormous cravat covered his chin, the heavy coat of his yellow coat rose behind his ears, while his tails fell to his ankles; and the light trousers of white and yellow stripes were tied with white ribbons about the middle of the calf. He wore white stockings and gold-buckled yellow shoes, and on the back of his head a jaunty cocked black hat. Miss Betty innocently wondered why his letters did not speak of Pettin, Berrington, Dumortier, also in the library novel, which she read, the hero's lot was inevitably linked with that of every one of importance in his generation; yet Georges appeared to have been unacquainted with these personages. 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